The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, 27TH MAY, 1853. No. 74

FOR SALE AT J. HUBER AND CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 3, Nesbit Lane.

PIANOS BY JOHN LEWIS SANNE of Hamburg; Table form, Mahogany casement, 6¾ Octaves. Patent Lever Repeater, with newest English improvements and Metal Bars, including flannel-lined oil cloth cover, Tuning Hammer and Key, Reserve Strings, Wood and Tin Case packed,.....Rs. 500

FIRE ARMS by F BAADER, of Munic, (Armourer to the King of Bavaria) well known and sought even in England.

Double Rifles, with Hair Trickers,.....Rs. 200
Do. GUNS,.....Rs. 150
RIFLE PISTOLS, in case with implements, per pair, Rs. 70
SADDLE do. without do.....Rs. 50
ROMAN SWORDS, with Belt, and extra Dagger in the same Scabbard.....Rs. 30
Ditto, Damasked work and gilt.....Rs. 20

Bombay, 30th November, 1851.

NOTICE.—MR. GEORGE L PERRY has been authorized to sign all Bills issued from this Office, and it is requested that all monies for this Establishment may be made payable to that gentleman.

Bombay Guardian Office,
28th January, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

January, 1853.

HEALTH FOR INDIA!!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF DISORDERED LIVER WITH A VIOLENT COUGH AND GENERAL DERANGEMENT OF THE SYSTEM.

Copy of a Letter from Mr Treharne, Chemist, Carmarthen, dated September 10th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform you that your far-famed Pills have effected another cure. Mrs. Eliza Davies, of Pontyberem, near Carmarthen, was for many years a great sufferer from a disordered state of the Liver, with all its attendant evils, as weakness of the stomach, bad digestion, loss of appetite, head ache and general debility, in addition to which she had a violent Cough, and occasionally severe fits of Ague. This complication of diseases so weakened her constitution that no hopes were entertained of her recovery, notwithstanding she had the best medical advice. At length a friend recommended her to try your Pills, which happily she did, and by continuing their use for a short period, she has been perfectly restored to health.

(Signed) J. D. TREHARNE.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India walk; Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, DROPSY, and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skilfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone this miraculous medicine cured me in the course of six weeks.

(Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A LIVER COMPLAINT, ACCOMPANIED WITH A PALPITATION OF THE HEART, AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH THAT HAD DEFIED THE SKILL OF THE MOST EMINENT URGEONS IN INDIA.

John Ward, of the 1st European Bengal Fusileers, in Cawnpore, and afterwards at Lahore, suffered dreadfully from a Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, difficulty of Breathing, and an overflow of blood to the Chest, frequently to such a degree that he vomited great quantities He had at different times hundreds of leeches on his left side and over the region of the heart, besides being cupped and bled by the surgeons of the regiment, who with other medical gentlemen of great eminence considered his case was hopeless, and past all human aid; whilst lingering in this condition, and after being invalided from the regiment, he was advised to try Holloway's Pills, which he obtained from Messrs. Greenway's at Cawnpore, and Messrs. C. & J. Frood, at Lahore. These extraordinary medicines have been the means of restoring him to perfect health. John Ward is a native of Rath Milton, County of Donegal, and holds a first-rate certificate of character from his commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Burrell, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers.

Dated September, 24, 1852.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES

Extract of a Letter Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 14th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years herself and family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and Stomach, Indigestion, loss of Appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial results at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further she desires me to say, that she has witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children, particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Sore Throats
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic Douloureux
Female Irregularties	Tumours
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Veneral Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head ache	Weakness, from whatever cause
Indigestion	&c., &c.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar London,) and by all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and 4 Rupees each Box.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box:

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta. Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs. Oakes Dalgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8. Writers Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Dacca; Mr. Fell, Cuttack, Mr. Chapman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Hazarebaugh; Messrs. Thompson and Co., Monghyr; F. Smyth and Co, Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares Mr. Tiernan, Chunar; Baboo Bhugbutty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore; Boilard and Co., Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut Noor Bux and Co., Delhi, and Lahore; MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coutes, Ferozepoor; Nuby Bux and Co., Loodianah and Jullundur Doab; Viriam and Co., Simlah; Mr. Greig, Mussoorie; Mr Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Festonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secunderabad' Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 26, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at

6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1: 5-16th d. For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1; 3-16th d. For credit bills.

ON CALCUTTA—at

60 days' sight, .. Rs. 99½
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99 : 9-16th
at sight, .. Rs. 100 : 1-16th

ON MADRAS—at

30 days' sight, ... 100½
at sight, ... 100

ON CHINA—at

60 days' sight, .. 100 $—Rs. 228 at 230

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs. 1,000	each	1,000	31 per ct. pm.	sales.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	„ 250	do.	95 per cent. prem.	ex. div.	Sales.
Commercial Bank.	„ 1,000	do		33 per cent. pm.	
Agra Bank.....	„ 500	do		40 pr ct. pm. nom.	
Bank of Madras..	„ 1,000	do	1,000	22 pr ct. pm.	
Apollo Press Com.	„ 12,500	do	12,000	20,000.	
Colaba Press Com.	„			5,700.	
Colaba Land Com.	„ 10,000	do		7,400 refused.	
Bombay S. N. Com.	„ 510	do	400	65 per ct. disct.	
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.	50	do		25 Rs. pm. each sh.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	.. Rs. 110½	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-26	.. Rs. 106½ at 109¼	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	.. Rs. 112½	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	.. Rs. 109⅞	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1832-33	.. Rs. 106¼ at 106 5/16th	per 100
4 per cent loan 1835-36	.. Rs. 100 per 100 Co.'s.	Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1842-43	.. Rs. 100 per 100 Co.'s.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 as. 2...	
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 as. 0...	per £nom.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 222 at 223.	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 216.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104½ at 104¾	per 100 tls.
Gold Leaf, (range of quality)....	Rs. 16½.....	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 15 11 as..	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£ 3.....	per ton.
To Liverpool	£2-17-6 ut £ 3.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal.....	per Rass.
To China.....	Rs. 12½.....	per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent: on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per sent and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the rate charged.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per cent. per annum
On do payable in one sum at 1 month's notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent. per annum
On Private Bills..... 7 do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper.. ... 6 do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c..... 7 do do

(Not exceeding 3 months.)

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0⅜d. per Rupee
do at 3 do do .....2s. 0⅛d. do.
do at 2 do do .....2s. 0⅜d. do.
do at 1 do do .....2s. 0⅜d. do.
do at 1 day's do .....2s. 0½d. do.
On Ireland at 1 do do .....
On Scotland at 1 do do .....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... 1s. 11¾d.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* or sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight*. No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order,*" and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, an the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOTITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and until further notice at the following rates per annum, viz.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 1 month's notice.. 3 per cent.
Do do 3 do 4 per cent.

N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 7 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities.. .....6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight.. 2s. 0⅜d. per Rupee.
Do 3 do do .. 2s. 0⅛d. „
Do 2 do do .. 2s. 0⅜d. „
Do 30 days' sight..... 2s. 0⅛d. „
Do sight..... 2s. 0½d. „

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bill granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ½ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the ti[me]

LITERATURE.

EDINBURGH ORIGINAL RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

THE annual meeting of the subscribers and friends of these schools took place on Wednesday last, at one o'clock, in the Music Hall. The immense Hall was densely crowded during the whole meeting. On the motion of Mr. A. G. Ellis, Professor Alison was called on to preside. The Rev. Dr. Crawford opened the proceedings with prayer.

The Report of the Directors for the past year, which had been printed and circulated, states that the number of children admitted into the schools during the year was 157, which with the number on the roll at 31st December 1851, 302, made a total of 459. Of this number, there were 156 boys, 126 girls, and 177 infants. Of the total number who had been in attendance on the school during the year (namely 459), 286 were born in Scotland, 11 in England, and 162 in Ireland. One of the tables in the Report, illustrating the principle of taking up the children before they had reached the age of ten years, showed that while, in 1847, 204 of the children in the school were above, and 175 children below, ten years of age, the latter class had, in 1852, decreased to 121, and the former class had increased to 388. Tables are givin in the Report showing the kind of education and progress of the pupils. The Report then adverts to the soundness of the principle of making the Bible the basis of education in the school ; and to show the proficiency of the children in superficial knowledge, states that some of the scholars had competed for the six prizes given by a gentleman in London, to be competed for monthly by the children in all the ragged schools in the United Kingdom. The industrial department, the Report also states, had been conducted with as much vigour and success as the educational. The number of children who had, since the commencement, obtained employment out of the schools was in 1847, 35 ; in 1848, 45 ; in 1849, 50 ; in 1850, 50 ; in 1851, 36 ; in 1852, 26 ; total, 242. The table indicating the ages of the children was pointed to as explaining this apparent retrogression. It appears from the abstract of accounts, that, including L. 1,715 of donations, L. 89, the proceeds of work done at schools, and a balance of L. 160 from last year, the entire receipts for the year were L 2,050, 7s. 8d.

The Rev. Dr. Guthrie, who was called on to move the first resolution,—the adoption of the Report, was received with loud applause. After some introductory remarks, he proceeded to say—I will now direct your attention to some of the matters alluded to in the Report, and bearing in mind by whom I am to be succeeded, I shall endeavour to compress what I have got to say in the smallest possible space, premising, however, that if you had given me the whole time of the meeting, I would have been delighted, because I have got so much to say, and I must only give you the smallest share of it just now. First, in regard to our numbers, I have just to say, in one word, that our numbers on the last day of last year were just three short of 300 ; and adding to this the numbers in the other schools of a similar kind in this town, we have at this moment no less than 500 children—lost ones—children on the road to ruin and misery, who have been plucked from destruction, and who are now in these institutions, being nursed and trained up into honest men and women, and I hope many of them into sincere Christians. That is the state of matters just now. I remember reading in the life of Burke,—not the great patriot, but the atrocious murderer,—how that on one occasion he saved the life of a child. There was one passage in the dreadful history of that dreadful man that afforded him some comfort in his prison cell, and that was this, that when the wheel of a cart or carriage was about to pass over its head he saw the danger, sprung forward, and at the peril of his own life saved that of the little child. When in the prison of Edinburgh, he used to reflect on that circumstance as the only one in all his life that afforded him anything like satisfaction. If that child had been one of those unhappy children who are objects of our charity, he did not know for what he saved it. I have often thought it happiness for these children to die early—I have been glad to see them in their coffins. I can understand the feelings of the mother spoken of in the Report I now hold in my hand, married to a drunken husband who led her children to ruin, and who, standing in the infirmary of the prison over her poor boy, who had been already three times incarcerated, and who was then only eleven years of age, and who, seeing nothing for her boy but the gallows, expressed her wish and prayer to God that he might never rise from that bed, but die there. I can understand that ; and if it was a satisfaction to Burke that he had once saved the life of a little child, conceive, if you can, the satisfaction to a right-minded person of having saved something far better and more valuable than life I was able to congratulate a noble lady the other day who supports two children at our schools, and to tell her that, by God's help, she had done a noble deed, having to report to her that a boy whom she had plucked from destruction had emigrated to America, where he is now breathing the healthy air of its forests, laying beneath his axe the giant trees low, and living, as he promises to continue, a most honest and useful member of society, with a most excellent master. These are indeed facts that afford the sweetest satisfaction. But I must pass on to other matters ; I must pass on to give you an idea of the education we give in these schools, as there may be some here who have not seen them. These 300 children, then, according to their ages and capabilities, receive the ordinary elements of education—reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography, and, above all, and what we attach most importance to, a thoroughly Scriptural education. (Cheers) The Bible is our text-book, without note or comment. (Renewed applause.) The Bible is our sheet anchor. We say, of the Bible what David said of Goliah's sword, "Give me that ; there is nothing like that !" We do not disparage other kinds of knowledge - anatomy, phrenology, physiology, and all the oligies that were ever eulogised by any man ! Only this we say of them, these cannot "minister to a mind diseased." (Cheers.) Now, in regard to the manner in which we discharge that part of the duty, you will find some statements on the subject in the report, and just let me revert to one or two circumstances. A private gentleman in England who takes great interest in these schools, gives six monthly prizes for questions about religion, which are open to the whole schools of England and Scotland ; and I am happy to say that the children of our schools—and it is but justice to our excellent teachers to state it have carried away at least their share of these prizes. One of our boys, a very little fellow, but uncommonly smart, entered the lists against the whole of England and Scotland, and I find from the Report that he carried off the second prize I have been informed that an excellent friend of mine hear—a distinguished gentleman in Edinburgh—was so delighted with the answer given to the question, that he kept repeating and reciting it in every company he entered—whether that was the fact or not I do not know ; but this I know, that it is a remarkably good answer The question was—"Give the history of the postle Paul in thirty words." Now, listen to the answer. It looks as if it had gone through a Dramah press, it is so thoroughly condensed. (A laugh.) "Paul was born at Tarsus, and brought up at Jerusalem. He continued a persecutor till his conversion ; after which he became a follower of Christ, for whose sake he died." (Loud cheers.) Could you have done anything half so well ? I have very great doubts whether there is a Doctor of Divinity on this platform could have done so well. (Laughter.) I mention it to show the success with which we have cultivated the department of religious education among these children. But I have still more precious fruit in my hands. We went forth weeping, I may say, some of us at least, bearing our seed with us, and we have come back bearing our sheaves rejoicing. I said or wrote, on one occasion, somewhere or other, that among that vile rubbish there were precious jewels, if people would only seek for them ; and I hold in my hand the history of one that will prove the truth of what I said - of one who is not a Jewel to be exhibited here on earth, but is a brighter and nobler Jewel now shining, I believe ; in Christ's crown in heavan. I refer to the history of Sandy Robertson, just published—a little book which I hope will get into general circulation, for three reasons—first, because it is most glorifying to the grace of God ; second, because it is most honouring to our schools ; and third, because the profits go to the funds of the school. I have received a letter from Mr. Tod to-day stating that some friends who have read the book say they can hardly believe it to be true. A lady came to my house one day, - perhaps she is here, and I beg her pardon if she is,—after I had published a tract about drunkards, and she most politely said to me, "Now, Dr. Guthrie, you do not mean to say that your stories, are true." (Loud laughter.) The plain truth is, people do not know what they are living amidst ; and therefore, when we speak about these things, they regard them as if not fabrications as least painting. So in like manner, some friends came to Mr. Tod, and said they could not believe Sandy's history. If my testimony is of any value, I can assure you that what is contained in the book is quite true. This boy, of some seventeen or eighteen years of age, was the most remarkable instance of the power of Divine grace I ever saw. I have seen death beds of all kinds, both of the old and young ; but I never saw a brighter death-bed than the death-bed of that ragged boy ; and I have no higher wish than this,—let me die the death of that poor ragged child, and let my last end be like his. There are many other subjects on which I had intended to speak, but have not time. Before I conclude, I beseech you to remember that the children on whose behalf we plead to-day are proved, in the book I hold in my hand, to be the slaves of circumstances They are the victims, I was going to say, of your neglect and mine. I thank God, some of us in this room can wash our hands altogether of neglecting them. I cannot walk these streets without pain. I cannot look on these naked and bleeding exhibitions of wretchedness and misery, with hunger in their looks, sadness in their countenance, and beggary hanging upon their backs,—I shut my eyes at it. I am like the priest, though not for the priest's reason ; I sometimes pass by on the other side. It is perfect agony to me to see the sufferings which many of these unhappy children are left to endure ; and I could not walk these streets unless I had the consciousness within my own mind that, however far short I may have come in this duty, I have done at least something to relieve that misery. (Hear hear, and applause.) I wonder any one can walk these streets out of their luxurious houses, and in their luxurious dresses, the rough wind never blowing upon them, and leave these poor,—I call them innocent,—children to their fate. - The State may shut them up in prison, it may send them to penal settlements—It may even consign them at last to the executioner of the law, but not in the sight of God only, but in the sight of man, many of those children are innocent. They are not the parties who are guilty. It is the parent that are the guilty parties. It is society that is the guilty party—loud applause)—and these poor children could not be else than they are unless the very laws of nature were changed. If I had time I could prove it from this book—(the Report of the Select Committee on Juvenile Delinquency)—the most melancholy record I ever read—by reading case after case, where the party says, "All the knowledge I got was in prison." "My father abandoned me wholly, and my mother is dead," says another. "I live by begging, and I have often been without food," says a third. Again, there is the case of a family, for example, where the children are of the respective ages of fifteen, thirteen, and twelve. The father is a drunkard and is often drunk the whole week. The children's mother says they have no resource but either to starve or steal. In another case, where the father deserted his children, the whole family had been either transported or in prison. The father occasionally returned to prey on them. He often drew the money due for their work and for their mother's, and left his children without any food at all. What were their children in these circumstances to do ? I will read to you only one case more to bring out the whole truth in a way that I hope will affect your hearts. It is the case of a family of the name of Marshall. It is reported by the Rev. John Clay, chaplain of the Preston House of Correction. He says, "The only juvenile committed during the week is that of a child aged ten, named John Marshall, but it is his fourth committal, his offence being sleeping out." Sleeping out ! Where had he, poor child, to sleep, but in some den, beneath the arch of some bridge, or in some ruin ; and then society, who instead of taking him into its arms, had driven him out like a wild beast, sends him to prison for sleeping out, as if he were a criminal ! The history connected with this poor child is one of a truly deplorable character. It does excite one's indignation to think of an infant, that had neither mother nor father, and it may be, no roof above its head, committed to prison for sleeping under God's canopy of heaven ! (Hear, hear.) Now hear this child's domestic history given in his own words :—"My father kept a Jerry shop in Heatley Street ; my father was drunk very near every night ; my mother died through my father beating her ; my mother sanced him for going to other Jerry shops to get drunk, when we had plenty of drink in our own house ; and then he punched her all up and down the house, and she was crying all day with him punching her, and shouted many a time when he was at it murder !" She did not die all at once ; she was badly two or three weeks. We were getting our breakfasts to go to school ; it was on a Monday morning, and my father fetched us upstairs. My mother was dying. There was four children of us ; James, me, John, and Hannah. It was not long before my father got wed again. The woman's name was Aggy Stevenson. My father then gave over drinking a bit ; but he soon began again ; and when he got his wages he came home drunk at twelve o'clock at night. My father was a porter at the railway station, and he came home drunk when he got paid, on Friday night ; and he took James and me, and said he would take us to the canal and drown us." Now, all that I have read is proved to be true. Ah, but the villainy comes. The brutal father drunk, I can understand ; but the iron heart of that woman, the step-mother, I cannot. "*He told our step-mother* (proceeds the child) *to reach our shoes ;* she said, '*If you are going to drown them you may as well leave the shoes for Johnny.*'" (Sensation.) Now, think of leaving these unhappy infants to such tender mercies. I will not say a word more. I leave the subject with that story in your memory ; may it reach your hearts. Oh that our country, like Rachel, were weeping for her children ! They tell me about her commerce, about her wealth, about her colonies, and about their noble institutions. I say, let her arise and in the words of a bad man, but making a good use of them, "All these avail me nothing" so long as these poor infants are living in crime and dying without hope. (Applause). My dear friends, I wish to adopt

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on 28 February, 2020

myself—I wish every one of you to adopt —the noble sentiment of a Prussian Prime Minister. I know that our noble President will adopt it, and I believe that another nobleman whom I had the pleasure of seeing in the Committee of Council on Education—the Marquis of Lansdowne—will adopt it. But I don't wish them only to adopt it. I ask you also to adopt it, and make it your vow,—"I promise God, that there should not be a poor child but shall look on me as one whom he could blame before God, unless I provide him with the best education, both as a man and a Christian, that it is possible for me to do so." Oh, it is a far nobler, higher thing to prevent crime than it is to punish it!—a far nobler, higher, and more Christian thing to reclaim the vicious child than pursue him to the gallows! The reverend Doctor concluded amidst loud and protracted cheering.)

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

WE direct attention to an article on the release of the Madiai, and the present efforts and pretensions of Popery.

RESPECTING the Madiai, whose case has called forth such great and general sympathy, we regret to see it intimated by the English chaplain at Leghorn, that not only had Francisco's health been shattered by the confinement, but even his mind had been affected. We heard some time ago that he laboured under the impression that he was being slowly poisoned. In fact, there would seem to be incipient mental disease. The separation from his attached and strong-minded wife must have been very trying to Francisco; let us hope that her presence may so calm and tranquillize his mind that it may recover its former tone. Eternal infamy rests on Rome and her myrmidons for the persecution to which these humble followers of Christ have been subjected.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN EUROPE.—The *Dublin Evening Post* (a Roman Catholic paper) declares that unless Government in Ireland come forward to support the priests, the only alternative left the great body of them is emigration or starvation. The boast of the Romanists hitherto has been that the priests were "the people's clergy:" now this frank admission is, that the priests cannot live without a state endowment. The *Dublin Evening Post* says: "the flocks are leaving the shepherds with a rapidity unexampled in the annals of the human race." They are leaving in Ireland, and becoming Protestants; they are leaving them and emigrating to America, when the great body of them also become Protestants. This vast change in Ireland now going on under our eyes is one of the most remarkable which the history of the human race presents."

WE are glad to be informed that Col. Lang, Political Agent of Katiavad, has consented to become the President of the newly formed Gujarat Book and Tract Society. We hope that the Missionaries will be encouraged by the several lay friends who are joining them, to pursue their work with much confidence.

We are glad likewise to hear that their operations have commenced, and that they have now already in the press, No. 1, Glad Tidings. No. 2, Life of Shankar Lingam, Native Pastor of the Tamil Church at Bellary. No. 3, Account of the Schism. No. 4, What is Salvation, and how may it be obtained?

The Missionaries calculate that more than a year's working of the press at Surat will be required to give them a proper stock of books for their real necessities, the late large sales in Gujarat and Malwa having exhausted the stock of years past.

We trust that the several friends of evangelization may render this new Society the timely aid it needs and deserves. (See appeal in *Guardian* of 22nd April.)

There are now at least *twelve* old tracts needing re-publication. They as yet are awaiting a response to their appeal. May they not wait in vain.

DEATH OF MRS. BURGESS.—We take the following notice of this event from the *Dnyanodaya*. We understand that it was the privilege of Mrs. Burgess in her last hours, strikingly to exhibit the power of divine grace to sustain and elevate the soul called into the presence of its Redeemer. Her self forgetfulnees, zeal for the cause of Christ, desire for the salvation of sinners, prayers for the suffering and the oppressed, will not soon be forgotten by the friends who in turn watched at her bedside:—

"It is our painful duty to record the death of Mrs. Abigail M. Burgess, wife of the Rev. E. Burgess of the American Mission, at Satara, which occurred at Mahubleshwar on Tuesday, the 26th ultimo. During her brief illness, as for many years previous, she exhibited great peace of mind and childlike confidence in the Saviour. In her case, the sting of death had been taken away,—she felt that it was better to depart and to be with Jesus.

"It is now seven years since Mrs. Burgess arrived in India. During the former part of this period she resided at Ahmednuggur, where she labored most diligently in instructing native females, both adults and children; and she has not been less diligent in this good work since removing to Satara. When the females of this country shall, like her, be educated and filled with love to God and love to their neighbor, when they shall know how to preside in their families and to diffuse joy and happiness around them, then how different will be the state of India! An earnest desire to aid in effecting this great transformation was what brought Mrs. Burgess to this country. And it was this which led her to labour with so much patience and zeal."

WE observe that Merle D'Aubigne has published a new part of his very admirable "History of the Reformation," being the fifth volume of the work. The subject must be especially interesting to English readers, the subject being "The Reformation in England." It is a thick volume of 720 pages octavo, price 12s. Merle D'Aubigny is one of the most picturesque and spirited writers of the day; and the principles he inculcates are ever most sound and scriptural.

Another publication that will attract much notice (though in a limited class of readers,) is a work by D. Christopher Wordsworth, on "St. Hippolytus and the Church of Rome in the earlier part of the Third Century." Chevalier Bunsen, as we have mentioned more than once, and whose book we reviewed in our last issue, our readers are aware, has recently discussed the same subject ably, yet perhaps somewhat too much after the German philosophy. Of Dr. Wordsworth's work we have seen no account;—it will doubtless be somewhat High Church, yet mainly sound in doctrine, and Anti-Romish. The facts, however, presented in the recently discovered work of Hyppolytus, (assuming it to be his), are *facts*: nor can any theory deprive them of their value. We see in the *Atheneum* a letter from Renouf of Paris, in which he tries to make out Hippolytus to have been heretical, or at least schismatical, and so break the force of the argument which his writings supply against the paramount claims of the Bishop of Rome. This is of no use; but we cannot enter into a matter of this abstruse kind in these columns.

ARRIVAL.

OF THE

OVERLAND MAIL & PASSENGERS.

TIMES' OFFICE, 22nd MAY, 1853. 3 A. M.

THE H. C. Steamer *Queen*, Commander Young, with the Overland Mail of the 25th ultimo, was signalled at eleven o'clock on Saturday night, and came to her moorings an hour afterwards. The *Queen* left Aden at 3·30 P. M. on the 13th of May. She has brought the following passengers:—

Captain A. T. Rowan, Bombay Artillery; Lieutenant and Mrs. G. Nicholletts, 1st Bombay Fusiliers; H.M. Douglas, Esq.; A. Stewart, Esq.; J. S. Remington, Esq.; A. Lyons, Esq.; Assist. Surgeon J. M. Barnett and A. B. E. Thomas, Esq.

Second Class.—P. Geremia da Pagtieta Cappno, Filippo Ravanggi, P. Crofi la da Chanetief, Sheik Mahomed, Native Servant.

Government Passengers.—Assistant Surgeon A Williams, and two public followers 1st Bombay Fusiliers—Thirty-three 33 Public followers, twelve Women, nine Children, and two private followers of the Engineer Department, &c.

LIST OF MAILS.

English Mails.—Twenty-six iron and thirty-three Wooden boxes and one paeknge.

From Aden.—One wooden box, one packet and one parcel.

The H. C. Steamer *Victoria* arrived at Aden at 1.10 P. M. of the 7th May, and left at 7 P. M. on the 8th for Suez.

The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Singapore* arrived at Aden at 10 A. M. of the 10th May, and left the same evening for Suez. The P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Hindostan* left Suez at 11.30 P. M. of the 7th, and arrived at Aden at 9.30 A. M of the 13th May.

THE principal item of intelligence brought by last mail has reference to Mr. Gladstone's Budget. Much as D'Israeli took the public by surprise with his scheme of finance, Gladstone has done so still more. He has introduced the end of the wedge into the national debt, that great incubus that weighs down the energy of the nation, and has proposed a scheme by which, in the first place, the interest will in time be reduced from three to two and a half per cent. The sum to be operated on in the first instance is not to exceed thirty millions, but the saving even on this will amount to above £200,000. The property tax is in the first instance to be applied to Ireland, and to incomes of £100, and to be reduced yearly till it be extinguished in 1860. The duty on soap is to be abolished, and that on tea in the course of three years brought down to 1s. a pound. There is to be a penny stamp for all sums, as there is a penny postage. To make amends for the injustice, which Mr. Gladstone thinks cannot be remedied, of taxing property and income alike, real property (houses and lands) is to pay the legacy duty. These are some of the most important parts of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's financial scheme. Above thirty taxes on various articles besides are wholly abolished, and the customs, thus greatly changed.

The second of May was the day appointed by Lord John Russell for bringing in the bill for the future Government of India, but every thing about this subject, notwithstanding many confident assertions on both sides, is still doubtful, except that the present Home Government trembles in the balance. Three

new European Company's Regiments, it is said, are to be raised, and two of the Queen's Regiments re-called.

The political aspect of Europe had not changed, and the Turkish question was still giving uneasiness to politicians. The French and English fleets were both in the Archipelago. The Russian policy towards Turkey very much resembles that of the wolf and lamb in the fable.

Happy the Christian who believes that there is a Supreme Director, who rules the world, and conducts all to a glorious end; clouds and darkness may for awhile compass his goings, but in the end righteousness and peace will shine forth in all their radiant glory. Nation may rise up against nation, and kingdom against kingdom, but all will only pave the way for that kingdom that cannot be moved, and which shall not pass away to another people,—the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ,—that stone cut out of the mountain which shall strike the idolatrous image of man's construction on the feet, and reduce it to powder, "like the chaff of the summer thrashing floors," which the wind carries away.

EUROPE'S FUTURE.—In Bunsen's "Hippolytus" we find, vol. III, page 219, the following startling remarks, in reference to the present state of Europe. "All the movements of the last three hundred years tend towards a fearful dilemma: either a serious, judicious conscious reform must be made in the Christian community of Western Europe, or the dissolution of the fundamental elements of society will be effected by social revolutions. There are countries even now, where Socialism is the only sign of constitutional and religious life, in the consciousness of the people. Socialism, however, is nothing but the demoniacal caricature of the original Christian Association reflected by the concave mirror of hatred against the selfishness, luxury, and Mammon-worship of the higher classes. Christianity saved the old world from this misfortune, by bringing the elect through faith in God and in man into a new world, but the passage lay over the ruins of existing states and civilization. The ancient world perished by the birth-throes of Christianity; ours, if not reformed, will perish by convulsions attending its decay. There is no other real sign given to our generation but this."

These outpourings of the most philosophical Christian writer of the day ought not to be set down to Germanism or Mysticism. They are worthy of the most serious attention of the higher classes of society. Those are the only true patriots who strive to make the two ends of society meet by caring for the education and comfort of the poor. How much distress a small sum of money, judiciously applied, may relieve will be seen in another article. By what law of God and Nature one man gains a right to expend on decoration and luxury what is needed for the necessities of another, it will be difficult to shew; and if the lower orders of society fall below a certain point of poverty and demoralization they must either sink into apathy, and become useless and incapable of ministering to the wants of their superiors,—or animated by a fiendish energy, rise, as in the French revolution, against their inervated and luxurious oppressors. It is by efforts to relieve the condition of the labouring poor, through the imparting to the young useful instruction, assisting a growing population in emigrating, and teaching them to delight in cleanliness and intellectual pursuits, that the fabric of European society can alone be maintained;—and Christianity will be found the only means adequate to effect this blessed union of all orders of society. It alone can lead the rich to exercise the necessary self-denial in respect of themselves, and genuine sympathy in regard to others; and Christianity alone in the lower orders can teach that temperance, contentment and social virtue in the exercise of which their value as members of society consists. Home Missions, Educational Schools for the Poor, and Industrial Schools must be supported and multiplied, and Christian instructions, both by schools and churches, greatly extended. The time for apathy and indifference has gone by. The watchword of the present day is—energetic action. The English nation especially, which has undertaken the vast responsibility of governing a fifth-part of the human family, must not think that they can maintain their present position in the indulgence of sloth. Eminence and energy cannot be separated.

NO MORE SEA.—We are told in the book of Revelation that a time is coming when there shall be no more sea. So far as we are aware, the moon is without a sea, and we see no reason to doubt the possibility of a strictly literal fulfilment of the prophecy in the period to which it has reference. But, in a subordinate, though very interesting sense, the sea is fast being annihilated. Time was when it was the great barrier between countries, and when it seemed to say to him who came and stood on its shores, thus far shalt thou come and no farther. In the infancy of navigation man was disposed to respect this barrier, and look upon *terra firma* as his own proper domain. But the history of navigation is the history of a series of efforts on the part of man, ascending from insignificant to great, from few to multitudinous, from rude to intellectual and illustrious, to obtain for himself the sceptre of the sea, and make it a servant instead of an opponent. The conflict has been continued through 4000 years; during most of the time with much supineness and little sagacity on the part of man; occasionally, and especially of late, with vigilance and intelligence—until now the sea, instead of being the great sunderer of nations is the means of their most close and constant communication. The following sentence meets us in the report of a lecture delivered at New York lately: "The Anglo-Saxon family is divided into Anglo-Saxon British and Anglo-Saxon American. We are one race with a narrow channel between, which Fulton has three-quarters filled up, and Mr. Ericsson is about to fill up the other quarter." Thus he speaks of the North Atlantic Ocean, three thousand miles across, and presenting an area of some ten millions of square miles, in whose bosom Europe with all its Alps and Appenines might easily be hid. And what he says is true. Since navigation enlisted steam in its service, it has been rendering the sea quite a different thing from what it was. Men can now go to and fro over the oceans of both heimspheres, they can approach the Arctic and Antarctic seas, they can circumnavigate the globe, more easily than they could go about the countries between Jerusalem and Rome, in the days when John was writing the book of Revelation in the isle of Patmos. The sea was then the great concealer of the earth. Far more of earth was hid behind it than was then known. But as a veil it is destroyed. In wheeled vehicles, charioted by fire, water, air, men move as they list over the surface of ocean; and all the ends of the earth are made to draw near by means of Oceanic steam-communication. It is the fact. Man would fain take unto himself the glory of it; but we recognize it as proceeding from Him who made the sea and distributed the lands, who formed the subterranean deposits of coal and of iron, who gave to the metals and to the elements their properties, and to man the faculties of observation and combination, and who enables each generation to inherit and utilize the labors of preceding generations.

But it is by means of the Electric Telegraph that the sea is most completely annihilated as a foe to the inter-communication of nations. We are told that every island shall flee away, and that the mountains shall not be found. The Submarine Telegraph has done away with the channel that separated the British islands from the Continent, and Versailles is not nearer to Paris than London is. In vain the Alps pierce the clouds with their summits; Florence speaks to Brussels, and is answered in the same hour. The line goeth out into all the earth. America will soon be in electric communication with Europe, Europe with Africa and Asia, and Asia with Australia.

"Every valley shall be exalted and every mountain and hill shall be made low; and the crooked shall be made straight and the rough places plain." The moral fulfilment of this and similar predictions, is that which is of pre-eminent importance; nevertheless it may stand in some kind of connection with a material realization, such as this age of railroads is permitting us to see. In this view the subsequent verse is calculated to arrest attention: "And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it TOGETHER."

TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.—Below we republish the appeal of the Tract and Book Society, with a list of Subscribers to that Fund up to the present time. We are glad to see that, through the energy of the Secretaries, and the liberality of the religious public, the appeal has been in the few months in which it has been in circulation so far successful, and we trust that others will still be found willing to come forward and supply what is yet wanting to complete the sum required for this most necessary undertaking. Few are aware of the difference in the number of sales that can be effected by having the Depository of a Society in a place where it will attract the notice of the public, compared with what can be done in that way, when it is hid in a corner.

"BUILDING FUND APPEAL.—The Bombay Tract and Book Society has now been in existence for five-and-twenty years. The object of the Society is to supply Western India with Christian publications. It publishes works in Marathi, Gujarati, Hindi, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Persian, English, and Portuguese, and receives from kindred Societies publications in Canarese, Tamil, Telugu and other languages. Large supplies of books and tracts are also received from the Religious Tract Society of London, and the American Tract Society, which are circulated chiefly among Europeans in India.

"The Bombay Tract and Book Society is constituted on the most catholic principles; and is auxiliary to all Evangelical Missions in Western India. The income and efforts of the Society have of late greatly increased. During the first twenty years of its existence the Society collected in all the sum of nearly Rs. 30,000. During the last five years alone the collections have exceeded Rs. 21,000. During the first twenty years of its existence the publications of the Society amounted to 80. During the last five years 60 new publications have been added; so that now they amount in all to 140,—several of these being goodly volumes of 300 and 400 pages. The demand for these publications has been steadily and even rapidly extending. The issue is now *four-fold* of what it was a few years ago. A remarkable and most cheering fact in connexion with this is the readiness of the Natives to buy the publications. Gratuitous circulation, indeed, is now hardly ever necessary.

"These and similar facts are in a high degree encouraging; and the Committee feel that God, in His gracious providence, is smiling on their labours and calling for fresh exertions. But as a perliminary, the Society requires *a Depository*—the want of which is at this moment a grievous impediment to the extension and efficiency of its operations.

"For several years after the founding of the Society, its publications received gratuitous accommodation, first at the American Mission Chapel, then in the Scottish Mission House, and afterwards in St. Andrew's Church. But as the operations increased it became necessary to seek other accommodation, and for some years past the greatest difficulty has been found in obtaining a suitable place for the De-

pository. A building sufficiently ample—wholly under our own control—conspicuous to the eyss of the *Natives*—and in a locality central and accessible, is quiet indispensable,—especially if the Society is expected to expand with the expanding field of usefulness around it. Such has been the strong conviction of the Committee for several years : and accordingly, about two years ago, ground was purchased in a situation admirably adapted to our purposes, on the border of the Esplanade, at the angle between the public road to Parell and the road leading towards the Elphinstone College and the Free Church, and separated merely by the breadth of the road from the Church Mission House and the Money Institution. A more public and suitable position it would be impossible to find. The ground has been paid for, and the Society is not burdened with one rupee of debt. It now remains to raise a building and to put the Society on a new footing, and enable it, after a quarter of a century's useful but comparatively limited exertion, to persue, with new heart and hope, its high enterprise of Christian philanthropy. When we think what similar institutions in England and other countries are, and what ours in Western India might soon be, the Committee feel themselves fully warranted in pressing this object on the mind and heart of the Christian public.

" The Depository lately rented cost the Society Rs. 360 a year ;—it was small, and in many respects unsuitable. No proper place could now be procured at a less rent than from Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,000 a year. The Bible Society, though not requiring more accommodation than the Tract and Book Society, is obliged to pay even more than the latter sum.

" According to estimates carefully prepared, the sum of Rs. 10,000 will provide a suitable building on the Society's ground. Can the sum be raised for such a purpose from the Christian public of Western India ; We thing it can. It is proposed that an effort be made to obtain *one hundred individuals* who will each give a subscription of one hundred Rupees. From the hearty response which the proposal has already received from a considerable number, the Committee feel assured that, with the blessing of God, the scheme will not prove abortive.

" While a good many whose means are limited will endeavour, for the furtherance of so important an object, to subscribe Rs. 100, we believe there are some of large means, and at the same time large hearts, who will cheerfully give a higher contribution.

" One great effort—and the Bombay Tract and Book Society is permanently raised to a high vantage ground whence to disseminate the truths of the glorious Gospel of salvation not only as we have said among the millions of Western India, but also over the surrounding countries. For who does not perceive that Bombay seems intended by God to be a centre of influence to far more than Western India ? It is at this moment the gate of Persia—the point from which Christian books can most effectively be transmitted into the Mohammadan counties of South Western Asia. And other spheres of usefulness are opening before us. Great are our means of doing good—let us be faithful to the high trust committed to us !"

" *Bombay 2nd February*, 1853."

Contributions to the Building Fund.

	Rs.
Col. Geo. Moore... ... .Paid	100
Col. F. P. Lester... ... .Paid	100
Rev. R. W. Hume. ... .Paid	100
Rev. J. M. Mitchell.... ....Paid	100
Rev. Geo. Candy... ... .Paid	100
Rev. Dr. Wilson... ... .Paid	100
Rev. Dr. Stevenson.... ....Paid	100
Rev. S. B. Fairbank.... ....Paid	100
Native Missionaries of the Free Church.... .....Paid	100
Col. Havelock... ....Paid	100
Capt. C. D. Mylne. ... .Paid	100
Dr. H. Miller... ....Paid	100
R. Brown, Esq... ... .Paid	100
J. Hunter, Esq..... ....Paid	100
R. Knight, Esq..... ....Paid	100
Friends per do.... ....Paid	100
A. Malet, Esq... ....Paid	100
Lyon, Brothers & Co. ....Paid	100
Messrs. G. S King & Co. ....Paid	100
„ Finlay, Scott & Co. .. ..Paid	100
„ Robert Strong & Co.... ....Paid	100
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„ Wm. Nicol & Co..... ....Paid	100
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D. McCulloch, Esq... ....Paid	100
D. Davidson, Esq. C. S... ....Paid	100
Brigadier Mackenzie... ....Paid	100
Capt. H. Willoughby... ....Paid	100
Lieut. H. W. Bell..... ....Paid	100
Capt. Brett... ....Paid	100
Albert Zorn, Esq..... ....Paid	100
A Collector... ....Paid	100
A Friend per Rev. G. Candy. ... .Paid	100
H. D. Cartwright, Esq... ....Paid	100
Capt. Phayre... ....Paid	100
A Friend per Rev. G. Candy..... ....Paid	100
A Bosanquet, Esq. ... ...Paid	100
Sir Henry Pottinger, Governor of Madras. .....Paid	100
Mrs. A. Hunter, Madras. ....Paid	50
Colonel H. & Major F. ....Paid	100
W. H. Esq., A. D. R. Esq. and Col. B. ... .Paid	100
L. H. B. Tucker, Esq. C. S..... ....Paid	100
L. A. Wallace, Esq... ....Paid	100
J. Sprague, Esq... ... .Paid	100
Rev. S. B. Munger ... .Paid	100
American Missionaries at Ahmednuggur... .....Paid	100
Capt. Lock.. ....Paid	100
Major Morris.	100
Captain Gell... ....Paid	100
Captain Hebbert.....	100
Captain Wingate..... ....Paid	100
Mrs. Wingate. ....Paid	50
H. Hebbert, Esq.....	100
Captain Rose... ....Paid	100
Dr. Mackenzie... ... .Paid	100
Captain Arrow... ... .Paid	100
Lieut. Mildmay...	100
S. S. Dickinson, Esq.. ....Paid	100
Col. Sandwith... ... .Paid	100
Dr. Mead and Friends... ....Paid	100
Brigadier Cavaye.....	100
Major Shortrede... ... .Paid	100
Capt. W. B. Salmon.	100
Col. G. Jameson.....	100
Rev. G. L. Fenton & Friends...	100
Major Candy & Friends...	100
J. Muir, Esq., Futtehgur... ... .Paid	100
A Friend per Dr. Wilson... ... .Paid	100
J. Molesworth, Esq... ....Paid	100
C. J. Mansel, Esq., Nagpore.... ....Paid	100
W. S. Jacob, Esq., Madras..... ....Paid	100
E. C. Jones, Esq.....	100
Lieut. Colonel Parr... ....Paid	100
Lieut. H. Rivers... ... .Paid	100
H. W. Reeves, Esq... ....Paid	100
Mrs. Reeves. ....Paid	100
Rev. Messrs. Glasgow, Mckee, Montgomery and Wallace, Irish Presbyterian Mission...	100
Miss C. and Friends... ....Paid	100
A Friend at Madras... ....Paid	100
Dr. B. & Dr. M....	100
Dr. E. & J. W. Esq...	100
Dr. D. Grierson... ... .Paid	100
Lieut. J. P. Lester. ... .Paid	100
Brigadier Stack...	100
Lieut. Colonel Sir H. Lawrence... ....Paid	100
Lieut. Colonel G. St P. Lawrence. ....Paid	100
R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq.. ....Paid	100
Sir Charles Jackson... ....Paid	100
J. Stuart, Esq. ....Paid	20
Rev. D. H. Cotes..... ....Paid	15
Mr. J. Williamson & Friends... ....Paid	50
Captain G. H. Robertson... ... .Paid	100
M. Smith, Esq. B. C. S...	100
Captain Fanning..... ....Paid	100
A Friend.	100

" HOW FAR A POUND MAY GO."

(A letter from a City Missionary.)

The following is a list of the poor people assisted by your very timely bounty of 25*l*s. you sent me last week. Had you witnessed their gratitude, I think you would have been richly rewarded. Most of them have been blessed through my visits to them. Those marked thus (*a*) have no beds to lye upon.

(*a*) *Wailing*, 18 *Old Pye street*.—Has a wife and one boy 9 years old. This man has been out of employment two months. They are in a starving state. The day I got the money I found the wife sitting in her room crying. She had broken a good basket to make a fire with to warm herself and child. The husband was out. They had tasted no food that day. The day before she sold two spoons for two pence and bought bread with it. The two pennies' worth of bread and water was what they had. I gave her two shillings. She went off immediately and got food and coals.

(*a*) *Godfrey*, 8 *St. Hermon's Hill, Broadway*.—Has a wife and four children. This man is a Plasterer. Two years ago was struck with lightning, which disabled him for a considerable time from work. During the last three months he has had no work. The poor children are regularly at school—and it was only two weeks ago I learned they had no under clothing—one boy and two girls. All the boy had on was a pair of old Trowsers, and a pinafore—and the girls equally naked—always clean and neat. Their nakedness was so completely hid that no one could detect them till I called upon them, and found the mother about to wash their pinafores, and found they had nothing underneath. I furnished them with under clothing. The poor mother told me she had not had a shift on for some weeks. This was not all, it was their starved appearance that led me to enquire into their case. The poor mother is a living skeleton, nursing an infant who is wasting away, and I fear will soon be in its grave. The mother told me they are often two days, and have been sometimes three without tasting food. They are allowed 6 lbs of bread from the workhouse weekly. She said they cannot beg. During all their distress I never found them absent from the meetings. I gave them two shillings.

(*a*) *Fenton*, 6 *Cottage Court*.—Has a wife and two children. One child died last week. The husband can scarcely walk with rheumatics. The wife is confined to bed through illness. This family would have been starved but for a kind-hearted landlady who is very poor herself. The appearance of this family is enough to show their destitution. I gave them two shillings.

(*a*) *Weston*, 4 *in the same Court*.—Is a poor widow lying on the floor. She has been in the habit of supporting herself by her needle. Want of employment and low living has brought her into such a weak state that she can scarcely walk—gave her one shilling.

Brown, 9 *New Pye street*.—Has a wife and two children. Both this man and his wife are confined to one bed. The wife in consumption, and the husband rheumatic gout. How they live they cannot tell. They are a wonder to themselves. Gave them two shillings.

Darling, 11 *Newbethel street*.—Is an aged Widow and a happy Christian, brought to know the Saviour through my visits some years ago. She suffers much through poverty. Gave her a shilling.

Scale, 5, *old Pye street*.—This is a widow with two girls who attend the Refuge School. She is a staymaker. During the last three weeks she has been confined to bed through illness. The Doctor says she does not want medicine ; it is food she needs. Gave her two shillings.

Carter, 2 *Cottage Court*.—Is a widow with three children, the last time this poor woman was at our meeting she fainted, and was taken home by two poor people. After I concluded our service, I enquired into the cause of her illness, and was told that she had been some days without food. I got her some nourishment; but the poor woman has not been well since. Gave her two shillings.

Clark, *James Court*.—Is a widow with two little girls. She has recovered from a low fever. She supports her family by cleaning ; but families being in the country she has only one day in the week at work. How she supports herself I cannot understand. She is a good woman. Gave her two shillings.

Jamieson, 76 *Great Peter street*.—Is a poor woman from the Shetland Isles. She has four children all attending our school New Pye street. All she has to depend on per week is three shillings to support her family. Gave her two shillings.

This evening, about 6 o'clock, while I was passing along New Pye street, 12 of the girls came running up behind me, and some of them took me by the hand. I asked them where they were going ? They said " Teacher's going to have a Missionary Meeting to night at the school, and we are going to it;" one of the girls took me by the hand, said, " Please Mr. Walker, here's Jameson. She has had nothing to eat all day." On enquiry I found she had been at school all day, and had no food. She had gone home to dinner, and there was none, and nothing for her after school in the afternoon, and here she came again to the Missionary meeting faint and hungry. I took her to a house and got her a penny loaf and a cup of tea. The other girls who were with me were as much pleased as if I had given them all a purse. After getting her tea and her loaf her companions said, " Now Jameson you wont be hungry now ;" when I was about leaving one of these little girls tooks me by the hand and said, " I love you for that."

(*a*) *Cubit*, 2 *James Court*.—Is a poor old afflicted man with a wife, both helpless objects, in a very destitute condition. I found them without either food or fire. Their only dependence is their only son, and he is out of work ; gave them two shillings.

Bennet, 9 *Old Pye street*.—Is a widow with a son 14 years of age. The poor woman is very ill, confined to bed. The boy is a wood cutter, and her only support ; but, poor boy, his earnings are very small—scarcely enough to support himself. gave her one shilling.

(*a*) *Nicarty*, 2 *Black-horse-yard*, *Broadway*.—This man has a wife and three children. He is out of employment. Very worthy people. They have suffered the greatest privations. Gave them two shillings.

Stables, 11 *Chapel street*.—Is a widow. She is an aged Scotchwoman. She was brought to a knowledge of the truth four years ago by my visits to her. Gave her a shilling at a time when she knew not what she was to do for food. She wept for joy on giving it to her.

Park, 6 *Chapel street*.—Is another old Scotchwoman. She is a brand plucked from the burning, as she often tells me, through my instrumentality. Poor woman I fear she is on her death bed. She has no relation alive that she knows of. Poor woman, she requires little, and she has but one shilling a week to keep herself with. I gave her one shilling.

Now it may be thought these small sums would do these starving people little good; but to such worthy objects it was a fortune to them—for every sixpence they lay out will go as far as some will make a shilling. I had forty such cases on my list, but I could not stretch it any further.

SELECTIONS

EDUCATION AT MADRAS.

THE *Melbourne Argus* says of the Governor of Victoria, that " in departing Mr. Latrobe leaves behind him every sentiment except respect and regret," and the bitter sarcasm would fittingly represent the feelings of a considerable proportion of the residents of Madras with respect to Sir Henry Pottinger. He has been declared, sometimes a little unjustly, to be indecisive in thought and irresolute in action, too careful of his previously acquired reputation even to increase it, and more solicitous for his personal dignity and importance, than for those administrative improvements which would have made the dignity real, and the importance permanent. But even his most inveterate opponents will now acknowledge that he has done much to redeem his errors, and to inaugurate a reform which, while it will outlive himself, may perpetuate his memory, when the delay of the contingent for Rangoon, and the contest with the Judges of the Supreme Court on the appointment of Mr. Burgass, are alike forgotten. The cause of National Education at Madras has received from him, or has been allowed to receive from some other quarter, an impetus which has carried it even beyond the system pursued in the North West Provinces, and which if fairly and honestly carried out, with means adequate to the great end in that Presidency a system of education adequate to the national requirements.

The details, unfortunately, are not before us, but the speeches uttered at the last annual meeting of the University, afford an outline sufficiently complete. Passing over for the present all the minor reforms, the Provincial schools and the revivification of the " University," we proceed at once to the new principle introduced. Sir H. Pottinger has sanctioned " grants in aid" to all schools, without distinction of creed or rank, or any reservation as to the doctrines to be taught. This principle, upon which the

National Education scheme in England is founded, and which is the only one possible in a country where more than one religion exists, has been admitted in the North West, but not to the exent allowed by Sir Henry Pottinger. That dread which has so constantly influenced the Court of Directors, of appearing even indirectly to interfere with the religion of their subjects, has always prevented the scheme from attaining its full development. With one small exception, we believe, Sir Henry Pottinger is the first Indian authority who has ventured to promise a grant in aid to an establishment conducted by Missionaries. He recognizes in fact the principle that the State, as such, is only bound to assist its subjects in obtaining a certain amount of secular instruction, and that all who will assist in the diffusion of that instruction may with advantage receive its aid. The grant is made on the ground that certain individuals instruct a definite number of natives in certain branches of education, reading or writing, arithmetic or drawing, it matters not what. The State fixes the minimum without which it will give no assistance, and claims such a right of inspection as shall enable it to seen whether the article purchased is really forthcoming, and of the quality contracted for. So much the teachers *must* give, but with anything beyond the Government has nothing whatever to do. They may add to the curriculum Christianity or Algebra, the Koran or Anatomy, the Shasters or a knowledge of the integral calculus, but the State has no more concern with the additional creed than with the additional learning. No one then can have the smallest right to complain. If the energy and activity of the Missionaries, sustained as it is by a higher principle than either gain or the mere love of education, enables them to establish schools with a rapidity and success which excels their rivals, the Government knows nothing of the fact, and takes no cognizance of the motive. The Hindoo may do the same, the Mussalman may establish as many schools, and "proselytize" if he can. All three *must* teach addition and the Rule of Three, and for that, and that only, is assistance rendered to them from the revenue. In this manner the Government, in addition to its own schools, gains for the cause of secular education all the strength of religious feeling, and all the strength of religious hostility. Fifty creeds may be contending with each other, but every step in the contest teaches so many more lads to read and write, and thereby fits a larger number of persons to judge accurately for themselves, upon subjects of more deep and permanent importance. It is from grants in aid alone that we can look for the fulfilment of the great end, that from one end of India to the other there shall be no one unable to obtain such an extent of cultivation, as shall enable him at his own discretion to acquire more. All controversy about the expendiency of school fees, on the class of instruction to be given, and on the comparative advantages of religious and secular instruction, may then be laid aside. The State assists all who choose to comply with the conditions, and the plan which is nearest to the truth, must ultimately be the most successful.

For the rest, the Madras Government is treading in the right path, though perhaps slowly enough. It has overcome the difficulty of obtaining teachers for Provincial Schools, and the first will be established immediately at Cuddalore. It is endeavouring to prepare a machinery for vernacular education, and it has revivified the so-called University. The muster roll of that institution, partly from religious difficulties among the Managers, partly from causes still unexplained, has for years been gradually declining, and at Christmas contained only 117 names. The School fee, always regarded by natives as an extortion has therefore been reduced, and primary schools established, and already the number admitted is four hundred and fifty. A Normal Class has been created, and ten pupils, selected on account of their apparent capacity for teaching, have been admitted to it, and it is hoped that some of them at least will prove most efficient agents in diffusing among their countrymen, the information which they have themselves received.

All this has been accomplished in the midst of unusual difficulties. The Court of Directors have repeatedly expressed themselves determined not to admit a system of instruction, to which the higher officials of the Madras Presidency were pledged to adhere, and it speaks well for Sir H. Pottinger, that he has had either the energy or the wisdom to reconcile opinions apparently irreconcilable.—*Friend of India, May 5.*

NATIVE CONVERTS.

We read with not a little regret an account of a dacoity in a local paragraph in which some *Native Converts* were implicated. The case was under judicial investigation by Mr. Samuells, and has been transferred it appears to the Sessions. That this unfortunate event will be regarded as a matter of triumphant exultation to the anti-missionary faction which has been organized in Calcutta, we can well imagine. But although this unchristian conduct of the supposed Converts is any thing but a subject of elicitation to our missionary friends, yet we do not think it affords any fair grounds for our opponents to crow over; in as much as it sets forth rather markedly the cupidity, dissimulation, and dishonesty of the Native character.

The Society that has been established to consider the orthodoxy of receiving back apostates, who having embraced Chrtstianity from unworthy and mercenary motives, are desirous of being re-admitted to the bliss of *muntras* and *gungajle*, will be in ecstacy at the chance of recovering back these *virtuous* men. The occasional reports of the proceedings of this Society offer unmistakeable evidence that the members are vigilant and zealously active. The *Poorna Chundrodoy* announces that a meeting was recently convened at the residence of Babu Shibehunder Mullick to consider if there is any authority in the *Shastras* to receive back renegades to the privileges of Hindu Society. Some party asserted that such interpretation of its dogmas was consistent, and that a penitent apostate who had associated with the *Feringhees*, and had even tried the gastronomic qualities of Beef, may be reclaimed by the offer of some slight atonement.

We have some indistinct recollection that the interesting question was submitted for the consideration of the most eminent and learned Pundits of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and that their decision was unfavorable to the reception of Hindu converts. But our anti-missionary gents are not to be thwarted in their designs, and are prolific of expedients; and the wish being father to the thought, they are trying to prove by all the tortuosities and ingenuities of reasoning of which the Hindu mind alone is capable, that the *Shastras* do admit of such an interpretation, notwithstanding the most irreconcileable absurdities to which they are driven.

Supposing, however, it were as *true*—as it is *false*—that the Hindu *Shastars* did sanction the re-admission of apostatizing converts, what have missionaries to fear? Will not the rule be the most effectual means of ridding the Churches of those vile and mercenary hypocrites who were actuated by bread and butter considerations and secular motives to embrace Christianity? Would not this be a consummation devoutly to be wished?

But on the other hand let these victims of fanaticism be aware where their ungovernable zeal will lead them; for if once the inviolability of Hinduism is thus broken and the chance of readmission unhesitatingly thrown open to all, with a slight penalty—the middle wall of the partition will be, as it were broken down, and instead of a few converts, which has been a source of much despondency to our missionaries, we shall have thousands going over to Christianity, if it were even for curiosity's sake to see what its pretensions actually are, when men will compass sea and land, and will sacrifice health, temporal comforts—nay every thing—to win souls to Christ. And will it be thought too fanciful to suppose that having tasted of the waters of life, they will be loathe to return back to the muddy fountains of Hinduism? Thus the very methods which the enemies of Christianity are trying to impede its triumphant progress, will be instrumental in bringing many who are now sitting in moral darkness to the glorious light of the Gospel. Nor will their reproduction and circulation of infidel tracts avail them much; for not only have these arguments been repeatedly and unanswerable refuted,—but such tracts will necessarily awake enquiry and investigation, and if this can be effected, the tottering fabric of Hinduism will very soon crumble to the dust.—*Calcutta Citizen, May 7.*

EUROPE.

RELEASE OF THE MADIAIS.

The Tuscan government has at length determined upon a measure which has been far too long deferred, and our readers will learn with great satisfaction that the Madiais are released from prison, and put on board a vessel at Leghorn bound for Marseilles. The Grant Duke of Tuscany has professed latterly to keep them in confinement under the infliction of the most unmerited punishment, for no better reason than the care of his own dignity; and it was alleged on his behalf that however he might be disposed to temper the rigour of ecclesiastical persecution, he could not yield without some show of independence to the pressing solicitations brought to bear against him. In our judgment it would have been a wiser and a manlier course to wipe out at the earliest possible moment the stain which this transaction has thrown upon the administration of a Prince who was once considered humane, liberal, and just. Nothing he can now do will obliterate the fact, that in his dominions, and under the decrees of his courts of justice, at the instigation of his public prosecutor, a man and a woman were sentenced to ignominious punishment, which they underwent not without peril to their lives, for the offence of reading the Bible and using the English Book of Common Prayer. That was the latest, though not, we fear, the last effect of the spirit which founded the Inquisition. Though Europe has still very little reason to boast of her progress towards political freedom, this outrage on religious liberty was regarded as an anachronism, and an outrageous attack on those rights of conscience which ought at least to be secure in the hands of justice. The feelings of indignation which the condemnation of the Madiais excited were honourable to the Protestant nations which joined in advocating their cause, and we would fain believe that amongst our Roman Catholic fellow countrymen there were many who viewed this abuse of power with as much pain and aversion as were felt by ourselves. In Italy the opposition to the extreme doctrines of the priestly party is secret, for it is denounced as schismatic and punished as heretical. Even the proceedings against the Madiais were unquestionably suggested by a desire to intimidate a class of thinkers who have eagerly embraced tenets of a purer faith. But the questions which have been raised of late in all countries by the revival of claims which had long slumbered in the bosom of the Romish Church are not of a nature to be easily or speedily set at rest. They concern the very essence of that power in its nearest relations to modern society and civil government. They are persecution in Italy; they are a new-fangled hierarchy in England; they are absolutism and the Jesuits in Austria; they are opposition and resistance to the Siccardi laws in Piedmont; they are Ultramontanism and the repeal of the organic articles annexed to the Concordat in France; everywhere a cause to be gained; everywhere a step to be won towards the grand and unchanging object of the spiritual subjection of the world. In the present state of Europe that mysterious influence alone forces its way through military *cordons* and above absolute decrees. That power alone raises itself with the tenacity of a parasitic plant wherever an authority holds its ground against the movement of the age. If it be held in check at all, it is mainly by the force of public opinion in this and other Protestant countries; for as we examine the condition of the continent we are more and more convinced that emancipation from the yoke of the Papacy is the first element of national independence, and that there are no lasting civil rights where there is no religious liberty. The expansion of the power of Rome in these later times is intimately connected with the almost universal sway of absolute government; and whenever that unnatural state of political control is shaken, Rome will probably share the fate of those who have sought her aid to prolong the bondage of mankind.—*Times.*

ANTI-POPISH MOVEMENT THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND.

—We are glad to find that the Scottish Reformation Society have commenced this movement in good earnest, and that wherever their deputations have yet gone their meetings have been large, and the feeling has been most hearty. We understand that measures are in progress of a most comprehensive kind, for diffusing sound views on Popery through every corner of the land, and awakening the country to a true sense of its danger and duty in reference to that system. No one can now question the importance of such a movement. The true character of the Papacy all men are at length beginning to see. Its cruelties in Tuscany, its late aggression in Holland, its persecutions in France, its encroachments and assumptions in Britain, and its intolerance wherever it has the power, must convince all men that if they would not have their dearest rights and liberties destroyed, they must band together against a power so unscrupulous. Its insidious advances even in Scotland, are truly alarming to hear of. It has already won over several members of our highest families, and its busy emissaries are met is every corner. Under such circumstances it has become a matter of self-preservation for the people of Scotland to bestir themselves. This, we are glad to find, they have begun in good earnest to do; a better proof of which we cannot give than the fact, as announced in another column, that in a few weeks near L.500 has flowed in to the Society's treasury from various quarters, and men of all evangelical creeds. But in order to prosecute this campaign on a large and vigorous scale, as many thousands will, of course, be necessary, and we trust our readers who possess the means will take the hint, and pour in their contributions to this sacred cause.—*Scottish Post Record.*

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY,—MAY 19.

—— The P. and O. Co's. steamer *Bentinck*, with main shaft broken, reached Madras on the 9th instant, in 31 days from Suez.

—— The *Madras Christian Herald* says:—"The case of Stephanas, the Coorg Convert, has been decided by the Governor General, to whom it was referred by the local authorities. He is to be reinstated into his house and property, whence he was driven away on the 20th February, and the principles of religious liberty upon which the Supreme Government has acted, are to be explained to the Coorgs.

Thus the prayers of many have been answered. The Government of this great country has been true

to its high character Justice has been done to the first family that has professed the name of Christ among the Coorgs. The Gospel has obtained a footing among this interesting but untutored race, and we hope that many who are yet ignorant of the word of grace and life, which has come among them, will in due time acknowledge the love of Christ and turn away from dumb idols to serve the living God.

The Coorgs in general do not seem to be unfriendly to the Missionary or the Converts. Some leading men have opposed the introduction of the new religion, and their influence and example have had a visible effect upon others. But the publication of the decision of the Supreme Government will direct public opinion, and those who have hitherto been well disposed towards the Mission, will now feel free to cultivate friends by intercourse, and to hear the Gospel without fear.

May the blessing of God rest upon the illustrious head of the Supreme Government. The prayers ascending from the Hills of Coorg in the name of Christ will be heard. The Lord will exalt them that execute righteousness. May the dominion of Great Britain pave the way for the establishment of the kingdom of Christ among the nations of India.—Not her battles by land or sea, not her conquests of islands and continents, not her wealth and power, but her diffusion of the blessings of the Gospel among the nations of the earth, will be the highest and eternal glory of Britain."

—— We take the following from the *Bombay Times* :—"Those who are fond of the great and wonderful may see at the Asiatic Society's Meeting to-day the remains of at least seven species of Elephants. The crania of the two existing species, the African and Indian Elephants. Parts of the skeleton and the great tusks of the Mammoth. Teeth and parts of the jaws of other species from the Island of Perim and the Sewalik Hills as well as remains of Mastodons—of the Hexaprotodon or Hippopotamus with six front teeth, and other animals whose races have long departed. Nor should we forget also the remains of another race who have passed away—the Grecian Sculptures. It is but a short time since the Society's Museum was enriched by a number of beautiful specimens of Greek Art from the ruins of a Buddhist Temple close to Peshawar, and now there is a collection from a Buddist Building just discovered on the banks of the Indus close to Jerruck, in Lower Sind. Thus do we trace the infusion of Grecian taste, if not of Grecian workmanship, along the course which Alexander took from the Attock downwards to the sea.'

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says :—" We are informed that Colonel Lang has prevailed upon the Rajas and Chiefs of Kattiawar to construct roads through their own territories. The Bhownuggur Raja has already commenced his portion, which extends about fifty miles in the direction of Rajkote. The only part remaining to be made is betwixt Gogo and Bhownuggur.

FRIDAY,—MAY 20.

—— The following is from the *Hurkaru* :—" We are glad to perceive that the *Literary Star*—a weekly paper, which used to be published in connection with the *Eastern Star*,—is henceforward to be devoted to the service of the fair sex, and, considering that it is to be conducted by a lady of some literary attainment, the undertaking may justly be regarded as a new era in our Indian Literature. For we do not remember that a similar attempt was before made to supply the reading wants of the ladies."

SATURDAY,—MAY 21.

—— A Cannanore correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier* says it is reported that under the next charter, Ceylon is to be added to the Madras Presidency, Malabar, Canara, and Travancore to the Bombay.

—— A Hindu lad, 14 years of age, yesterday committed suicide by means of arsenic, which he obtained through another boy, nine years of age, from the bazaar. It seems that arsenic is sold freely in the bazaars to all applicants.

—— The following is a specimen of the state of things in Oudh. Can our Government shake off all responsibility with respect to the oppressions and the anarchy of the Native states? If any fiscal interest is at stake, it soon shows itself able to exert an influence in the government of those states :—" The fights between the two Ranees of Nauparah have recommenced In a late engagement no less than twenty men were killed on the side of the younger Lady, who is at Lucknow, and in full favor, but whose retainers are at present commanded by her father. A sudden attack upon her fort was made by the troops of her sister-in-law, and though notwithstanding their being taken by surprise, the resistance was desperate, the garrison was obliged to evacuate it, and to fly into a jungle, from which they however very soon planned another attack upon their enemy, and drove him in his turn across the frontiers of the kingdom."

The Governor of Madras has appointed two graduated Medical students, to be Native Surgeons on the Establishment.

—— A European letter of unusual interest appears in the *Bombay Times*, written apparently by the wife of some distinguished Hungarian. The following is an extract :—' On the whole, I think, after what I have seen and experienced in America, that this immensely growing country is underrated in the old world. The democratic Republic has its wrong side no doubt; but it is full of life and energy, full of vigour and earnestness of purpose. Labour is honoured there as no where in the world; idleness is looked down upon with contempt; age and sickness are taken care of with magnificent liberality; immorality is not tolerated. There is much yet to be improved in the States, but self-government developed there in all its branches, carries with itself the remedies of wrongs, because there is no wrong without evil consequences which sooner or later the communities are sure to experience and to remedy for the sake of their own self-preservation. The Southern States have to struggle yet against the curse of slavery, as much and even more demoralizing to the white, than the black men. I have no doubt that this weighty question can be solved more easily by wise measures of political economy than by any abolitionist agitation. As as far we were able to ascertain, the average profit of the slaveholders on one pound of cotton does not exceed *one cent*. If the production of cotton would be favoured and encouraged in the East Indies, by cheap communication, improvement of the soil and of the country in general, so as to get easily the commodity into the sea ports; and if in consequence cotton would be produced in greater quantities so as to compete with the American cotton and to lower its price, the slaveholders would no longer have any interest to keep their slaves. In our age of predominant materialism, such mode of abolition would certainly prove more effectual than any philanthropic agitation. Have you read Uncle Tom's Cabin by Mrs Beecher Stowe? It speaks powerfully to the feelings and represents things as they *can happen* under the system of slavery. In this respect its influence is very beneficent, I think."

MONDAY,—MAY 23.

—— The Hindu Metropolitan College begins with 600 scholars. The *Friend of India* says —" It has been established to prove the hostility of its founders to the principle of religious freedom. It has Christians for its masters, and Hindoos for its managers, but its origin is none the less, hatred of all creeds except that which its founders profess. It has not been established from any dread of "proselytism." Even Hindoos have not yet accused the Council of Education of any such design. It is simply intended to preserve Hindoo youth from the contamination of the presence of Mohammedans or Christians The very men who are most anxious to equalize the natives and the Europeans, who petition Parliament to set aside all distinctions of caste and colour, and who talk of religious oppression when the law declares that the legislature is not bound to starve a convert expend thousands of Rupees to prevent a few Hindoos from learning the use of the globes with a Christian or Mohammedan."

—— Since Saturday the *Achilles* has arrived with the China Mail, and the *Queen* with the Overland. The Chinese revolutionists have taken Nanking and Che-Keang too. It is said that the former place was afterwards recaptured, but the statement needs confirmation. The American Steamer *Susquehanna* had endeavoured to ascend the river to Nanking, but not finding sufficient depth of water, was obliged to return. A correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier* says :—" The city of Shanghae is nearly deserted; the inhabitants have carried out their goods and furniture, even to sticks and straws leaving empty dwellings, all shut up and a few poor and ill-disposed persons prowling about the streets. Of course there is no trade, and we expect soon to have a scarcity of provisions. We dare not pack up and remove our goods for fear of alarming our servants, who would all instantly leave. We remain therefore ready to depart with what we stand up in, at a moment's warning."

—— The *Citizen* says that during two days, the 6th and 7th, 1000 persons died of Cholera in Calcutta. This is a fearful if a correct return.

—— A European sailor died on Saturday of intemperance and exposure to the sun; and on Sunday, another from the same causes.

—— A contemporary says :—" In a case recently before the Court, the Sudder Judges directed the 3rd Assistant Magistrate of Police, " in all official documents, to adhere to the old and received way of spelling proper names, to spell Poona in the way it generally appears on the maps, and to leave the affectation of introducing new modes of spelling such as 'Pune,' to pedants."

—— The three paragraphs subjoined appear in the *Telegraph and Courier*, taken probably from a Singapore paper :—" *Victoria* (Port Phillip) papers to the beginning of March notice the advanced price of gold, which was selling at 76 shillings per ounce During the week ending February 26th, 44 1 9 ounces had reached Melbourne from the Diggings; the total quantity exported to the last mentioned date being 455,147 ounces or 18 tons 19 cwt. 1 qr 31 lbs 11 ozs —Capt. Gillmore, of the *Yarra* steamer, had been fined at the Police Court the sum of £100 for " having on board that vessel on her arrival from Launceston a convict.—The Swan River bark *Merope* on her passage from Melbourne to Adelaide had grounded near Portland and became a total wreck.—Already 1000 shares have been taken in the Melbourne and Geelong Railway, which is expected to be in full operation within five years.—Coal has been discovered in unlimited quantities at Portland, at the very surface of the ground. a few miles in the interior, and there were sure indications of coal in the immediate neighbourhood of the town —The American ship *Shirley* from Boston had arrived with an immense cargo of flour, biscuit, beef, pork, mining implements, and rations; this vessel was to be followed by the *Torrent* 1000 tons, " Fanny" 1500 tons, " Leodes" 1900 tons and the " Nahraska" 1000 tons."

——" From South Australia we have received Adelaide Journals to March 12th. The P. and O. Company's " *Chusan*," from Singapore 10th February, reached Adelaide on the night of the 10th, and on the morning of the 12th, sailed for Melbourne and Sydney, having been delayed by strong head winds. The " *Chusan*" conveyed to the colonies the December Mail of December 24th —The first steamer on the " *Murray*" had started on her first voyage up that splendid river, which is navigable for 1000 miles, connecting the territories of New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. Another steam vessel was building for the same service.—The Burra Burra Company had given notice of their intention to resume those important operations in their deeper levels which the late gold mining fever compelled them to suspend last year —On March 6th there was a grand gala on board the screw steamer " *Cleopatra*."

——" New Zealand papers to the 5th February, notice that the Governor in chief had proclaimed the Act granting a representative constitution to New Zealand.—Severe shocks of earthquake had been felt at New Plymouth and Nelson: at the latter place some damage was done.—A Copper mine had been discovered within eight miles of Nelson, and partially opened. The lode was six to eight feet in width —Gold had been discovered in the Canterbury settlement in considerable quantities. The Auckland goldfields were yielding prodigious quantities of the precious metal."

TUESDAY,—MAY 24.

—— Barracks for European soldiers are to be erected at Bandora.

The annexed is from the *Bombay Times* :—" A Friend at Hyderabad informs us, that the Nizam has conceded to the Resident the points in dispute, and will sign the treaty for the settlement of the pecuniary claims due to the British Government. Some negociations were attempted, but His Highness was unable to bring forward any project that could be accepted. The terms now agreed upon are, that he shall give up country of the value of thirty six lacs per annum, not in perpetuity, but to be managed in his name and the accounts to be furnished to him. The Contingent and the debt are to be paid from this, and the Nizam is not to be subject to any further demands Sufficient territory will still be left to His Highness to meet all his reasonable wants, and ease him of his other troubles, if he could only be persuaded to endeavour to put his house in order, and re-establish his credit :—but of this there is little hope, and in the end the whole country and all its concerns must fall into our hands."

—— Sir Erskine Perry has published a work in England, under the following title :—" Cases illustrative of Oriental life, and the application of English law to India, decided in H. M. Supreme Court at Bombay."

—— The coronation of the new Rajah of Cochin took place on the 5th instant in the presence of the British Resident, General Cullen, who placed the crown upon the head of the Prince. The latter is in his 24th year.

—— We really hope that the following, by a correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* may meet with attention. This evil has forced itself upon the notice of all disinterested observers, we think and we should like much, for the good name of the English, to have it rectified :—" No one that has been once in the Railway train can have failed to remark the inconvenience suffered by the third class passengers. They are stowed as bales of merchandize in carts without a bench to sit upon, nor even a roof to prevent the poor souls being grilled by the scorching sun. There is no certain limit fixed as to the capacity of these waggons, but they are made to hold as many as the railway people may choose to shove in, and thus are these vehicles transformed into so many moving " *Calcutta black holes*." If my powers of calculation do not deceive me, I should say the number of persons generally put up in each cart is, and has been, never under one hundred. Imagine now, Mr. Editor what a comfortable accommodation the cart, the area of which does not exceed the same number of square feet, would afford to its occupants I believe there occurred an instance the other day, in which a man was suffocated almost to death, and was not brought to his senses until some time after he was let down at the station. In a country where human life is so trifled with, civilization cannot be said to exist, and to see this perpetrated at the hands of a nation, whose boast about it has no bounds, is certainly quite inconsistent and inexcusable."

WEDNESDAY,—MAY 25.

—— A Frenchman has discovered the art of making silk-worms dye their own silk, by causing them to eat coloring matter along with their mulberry leaves. Indigo produces the blue, Bignonia Chica the red dye.

—— A pair of horses driven by a discharged artillery man, employed as a trainer and breaker, ran away in Madras the other day and went long and far. When they stopped, the driver, though sitting upright on the box, was found to be dead. Whether his death occasioned the running away, or occurred during it, is not known.

—— The chief of the Chinese insurgents has issued the following proclamation :—" This proclamation is issued calling on you to discard them (the Manchus) promptly and thoughly, and to await the establishment of our court in Nanking, when those who undergo a proper examination shall receive degrees according to their merit. *Let the barbarians of other nations keep out of the way until the empire becomes subject to us, when proclamation shall be issued concerning trade*: but those stupid Buddhish priests and the juggling Taoulsts are to be repressed, and their monasteries and temples demolished, as also those of all other corrupt sects. Let each tremblingly obey.'

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

BIRTH.—At Belgaum, on the 16th May, the wife of Capt. H. W. Evans, 9th regiment Bombay army, of a son. At Surat, on the 17th May, the wife of Revd. Wm. Clarkson, of a son.

DEATHS.—At Chingleput, of cholera, on the 2nd May, Julia Georgiana Charlotte Hickey, daughter of the revd. W. Hickey, S. P. G., aged 13 years and 5 months. At Radarvanchary, of cholera, on the 3rd May, John Bower Hickey Gordon, the infant son John Gordon, esq., Principal Sudder Ameen of Trichinopoly. At Sunbury, Middlesex, on the 12th March, in his 78th year of his age, Colonel, William Hankins, late of the Madras Army, deeply and sincerely regretted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—May 18th, ship John Hamilton, P. sillars, from Liverpool 10th January—on the 1st March, spoke the ship Dunrobin Castle in lat. 26th South, and long. 25 West. 19th, Barque Ann Mary, W. H. Carter, from Liverpool 20th July 1852. Touched at Diego Garcia on the 19th February and sailed on the 2nd March. Str. Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Surat yesterday. 20th, ship Borderer John Alexander, from Liverpool 7th December. 21st, H. C. steam frigate Queen, J. Young, from Aden 13th May at 3.30. Ship William, J. G. Milton, from Calcutta 29th March, Cochin 2nd May. Barque Ahmoody, T. W. Tingate, from Mauritius 11th April, Zanzibar

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21st April. 22nd, Str. G. R. Clerk, C. Menesse, from Surat 21st May. P. and O. Co.'s steamer Achillies, J. R. Stead, from Hongkong 22nd April, Singapore 2nd May, Penang 4th May, and Galle 16th May. 24th, steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, from Surat yesterday.

DEPARTURES.—May 18th, Steamer Dwarka, J. Woolley, to Red Sea 19th, Ship Coromandel, G. Poole, to Canton in China. Str. Sir J. R. Carnac, G. M. Beyts, to Surat. 20th, Ship Ursula, John James, to Liverpool. 21st, Ship Kusrovie, H. Short, to Singapore and Siam. His Highness the Imaum of Muscat's ship Nasree, Hajee Abdool Raymon nacoda, to Zanzibar. Ship Araminta, T. Feran, to Liverpool. Ship Windermere, A. Glendinning, to Liverpool. 23rd, Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, to Surat. H. C. steamer Acbar, Lieut. Balfour, to Suez. 23rd, Ship Gladiator, James Sim, to London. 24th, Ship Cornwall, C. T. S. Maundrell, to London.

WE have to announce the arrivals and departures of the following Passengers :—

Per Phlox, from Surat :—W. Sandwith, esq., c. s. ; captain Hixt, H. M. 8th regiment ; Moolah of Surat and 313 natives.

Per Sir J. R. Carnac, to Surat :—Mrs. Leeson ; Mrs. Sandwith ; Mrs. McKee ; Lieut. Sandwith, 1st Grenadiers ; Reverend J. McKee ; Dr. Peach ; Lieut. Beere 8th, King's Regt. ; Lieutenant Cotes, horse artillery, Lieutenant Graham horse artillery ; Lieut. Bonnor, 7th Regt. N. I. ; Mr. Robertson, c. s. captain Gordon ; and several natives.

Per Sir J. R. Carnac, from Surat :—Major Scobie, 29th regt. N. I. ; Major Whitlie, Horse Artillery ; and a number of natives.

Per Achillies, from Hongkong :—Mr Rutherford ; lieut. Rogers ; lieut. Lamb, I. N. ; and Ensign Burgess. 2nd class : Mr Campbell ; mr Eastwood ; 5 soldiers 2nd B. L. I. ; 3 seamen ; S. S. Moyeffe, and 5 natives.

Per Nasree, to Zanzibar :—Mr Bellew and Dadabhoy Pestonjee, Engineers.

Per Cornwall, to London :—Mrs S. Pillar ; miss Brown ; captain Weston ; revd. E. Rodgers ; and mr West.

LIST of passengers by the H. C. Steamer *Acbar* to Suez which left on the 23rd instant :—

Dr. Thomson ; mrs Ponsonby and 3 children, with a Eur. servant ; mrs Campbell and 3 children, with a Eur. servant ; Dr. Watson ; mrs Kinsley ; lieut.-colonel C. S. Stuart, 14th regiment N. I. ; William Hart, esq., Civil Service ; mrs Turnbull and an infant ; lieut. A. Montgomerie and a child, H. M. 10th foot ; lieut. and mrs Osborne and a child, with a native servant ; lieut. and mrs G. A. Lister and a child, 7th regt. N. I., with a Eur. servant ; lieut J. F. Lester, 10th regt. ; lieut. L. P. Bouverie, 78th highlanders ; the reverend W. Darby ; lieut. C. Clarke, artillery ; Dr. E. W. Edwards ; capt. C. D. Campbell ; lieut. F. R. Clayton East, 8th Madras light cavalry ; lieut. Davison ; Dr Mills ; lieut. R. J. Castello, 4th rifles. 2nd class ; Mr John Dobson and mr James Dobson.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th May 1853.

Mr. H. L. Anderson delivered over charge of the Office of Political Superintendent at Sawunt Warree to Lieutenant Schneider, Adjutant of the Sawunt Warree Local Corps, on the 4th instant.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1853.

Captain J. W. Auld, Political Superinteddent of Sawunt Warree, assumed charge of his appointment on the 20th instant.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 21st May, 1853.

Captain A. B. Rathborne, Collector and Magistrate of Hydrabad, has been allowed an extension, for one month, to remain at the Presidency on private affairs, of the leave of absence on sick certificate granted to him on the 24th November 1851.

Bombay Castle, 23rd May 1853.

Mr. E. Brown, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, has been allowed leave of absence for twenty days, from the 18th instant, on private affairs.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 25th May, 1853.

Mr. G. J. Blane received charge from Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, on the 21st instant, of the Offices of Sub-Treasurer, General Pay Master, Superintendent of Stamps, and Secretary to the Government Savings' Bank.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st May 1853.

Assistant Surgeon John Mills, of the Indian Navy, is appointed Civil Surgeon at Kurrachee.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1853.

Mr. W. Simson resumed charge of the offices of Civil Auditor and Mint Master on the 21st instant.

The leave of absence granted on the 3rd instant to Assist. Surgeon Forbes, Civil surgeon at Dharwar, is to have effect from the 5th idem.

Assistant Surgeon Carter performed the duties of Civil Surgeon at the Presidency, from the 1st ultimo.

First Grade Apprentice Ellapah Lingoo, of the Civil Hospital at Nassick, to be transferred to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, Bombay.

Second Grade Apprentice Gunness Sing, Civil Hospital, Poona, to be transferred to the Civil Hospital, Nassick.

Sub Assistant Surgeon Rustomjee Byrampjee is attached to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, from the 30th of last month.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th May 1853.

Mr. J. W. Woodcock, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, resumed charge of his office on the 10th instant.

Bombay Castle, 25th May 1853.

Mr. D. C. R. Leighton to act as Assistant to the Commissioner at Sattara, in the room of Mr. Lloyd, absent on sick certificate.

Dr. H. J. Carter performed the duties of Police Surgeon and Surgeon to the Jail and House of Correction, from the 1st of April last.

Rao Bahadoor Shripat Wittul, District Deputy Magistrate of Sholapoor, has been examined in the Printed Regulations of Government, and found competent for the transaction of public business.

Atmaram Kasinath, Acting Shastree of the Suddur Adawlut, assumed charge of his appointment on the 19th instant.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Govt.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR

Bombay Castle, 19th May, 1853.

No. 340 of 1853.—The following appointment is made :—

1st Belooch Battalion.

Captain (brevet major) R. Farquhar, of the 6th regiment native infantry, to be commandant, vice Holmes, permitted to resign the appointment.

No. 341 of 1853.—The following native promotions are made :—

6th Regiment N. I.

Jemedar Khundoo Seersait to be subedar, and havildar major Changnac Ramnac to be Jemedar, in succession to Shaik Manoola, deceased.—Date of rank, 25th April 1853.

No. 342 of 1853.—The rank of assistant surgeon Henry James Gane, having been received from the hon'ble the court of directors, a commission is assigned to him from the 20th March 1853.

No. 343 of 1853.—The undermentioned officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 3rd regiment light cavalry, to fill a vacancy :—

Arundell Thomas Spens,—Rank as cornet in the regiment 29th March 1853—army 20th March 1853.

No. 344 of 1853.—The following appointment is made :—

Poona Irregular Horse.

Lieutenant C. P. Barras, of the 29th regiment native infantry, to be adjutant, vice Beale.

No. 345 of 1853.—Lieutenant J. F. Lester, of the 10th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on medical certificate.

No. 346 of 1853.—Lieutenant R. J. Castell, of the 4th regiment native infantry or rifle corps, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1853.

No. 347 of 1853.—The following general order, by the Most Noble the governor-general of India in council, No. 363, dated Fort William the 29th April 1853, is republished :—

The Most Noble the Governor-general in council is pleased to declare that the provisions of Act No. XXXVI. of 1850, and of government general order No. 581, dated 7th November 1851, relative to the subsistence of native officers, soldiers, and public followers undergoing imprisonment, and the government general order No. 427, dated 8th August 1851, regarding the subsistence admissible for the horse of an irregular cavalry soldier in imprisonment, shall be considered applicable to the native officers, soldiers, and public followers of every corps, coutingent, or force raised under the orders of government, or serving under British officers.

R. J. H. BIRCH, lieutenant colonel,
Offg. secy. to the govt. of India, mily. dept.

No. 350 of 1853.—Surgeon W. Thomson, of the Bengal establishment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, on medical certificate.

Bombay Castle, 20th May 1853.

No. 349 of 1853.—Mr. Charles Blunt La Touche is admitted to the service in conformity with his appointment by the honorable the court of directors as cadet of infantry on this establishment, and promoted to ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 4th May 1853.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the honorable the court of directors :

Captain J. A. Evans, 2nd European regiment light infantry ; date of arrival at Bombay, 4th May 1853.

Surgeon A. Gibson, medical establishment ; date of arrival at Bombay, 4th May 1853.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council,
(Sd.) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col., Secy. to Govt.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 19th May, 1853.

With reference to G. O. C. dated the 28th January last, ensign J. S. D. Bolton, of the 11th regiment native infantry, is directed to proceed and join his regiment at Asseerghur.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 20th May 1853.

1. The right honorable the governor in council has been pleased to sanction the discharge from the service, of line serjeant John Strip, of the town-major's non-effective list, on a pension of thirty rupees per mensem, in India.

2. The right honorable the governor in council has been pleased to sanction a free discharge from the service of private James Kempston, of the 2nd European regiment light infantry, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 543 of the 23rd September last.

3. Roque de Silva is admitted into the service as a second grade apprentice in the European branch of the subordinate medical establishment, and attached to the left wing of the 1st European regiment (fusiliers).

4. The leave of absence granted to surgeon B. White, staff surgeon and deputy medical store-keeper, in G. O. C. No. 3 of the 5th instant, is to have effect from the date of his departure from Kurrachee, instead of from the 5th instant.

5. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

2nd European regiment light infantry.—Ensign R. R. Gillespie, from 1st June to 11th October, in extension, to proceed to Pooca, for the purpose of attending the school of instruction at that station.

25th regiment native infantry.—Captain G. H. Robertson, from 8th June to 7th October, in extension, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs.

26th regiment native infantry.—Ensign the honorable W. A. Hobart, from 1st to 30th June, in extension, to proceed to Poona, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 21st May 1853.

With reference to that part of G. O. C., No. 6 of the 24th January last, which disposes of the several cases of unfits of the 3rd battalion of artillery, the right hon'ble the governor in council has been pleased to sanction to private Dacee Sing a pension of half-pay, rupees (3-8-0) three and annas eight per mensem, with permission to receive the same at Cawnpore, in lieu of discharge with gratuity.

2. Unposted ensign G. S. Mignon, at present attached to the 3rd regiment native infantry, is transferred to do duty with the 12th regiment native infantry, at the presidency, and directed to join.

3. Serjeant John William Sherlock of the town-major's non-effective, list attached to the police force, is remanded to the infantry branch of the service for which he enlisted, and posted to the 1st European regiment (fusiliers) in the rank of private, and will join the left wing of that corps at Bombay.

4. The right hon'ble the governor in council has been pleased to sanction the free discharge from the service of the undermentioned men of the 1st European regiment fusiliers, under the provisions of G. G. O. No 543, of the 23rd September last, viz :—

Private Edward Packman.
„ Charles Chelton.
„ John Smith.
„ Andrew Jones.

5. The right honorable the governor in council has been pleased to admit Bridget, widow of the late color-serjeant Hickey, of the 2d European regiment light infantry, to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund, on a monthly stipend of rupees five and annas eight, commencing six months after the date of demise of the late husband.

6. The leave of absence granted to captain Gell, of the 10th regiment native infantry, in G. O. C. No. 5 of 11th ultimo, is to have effect from the 30th March to the 3d June next, instead of the period therein ordered.

7. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

10th Regt. N. I.—Captain J. S. Gell, from 4th June to 30th September, in extension, to proceed to Poona, for the purpose of attending the School of Instruction at that station.

24th Regt. N. I.—Lieutenant C. Cameron, from 26th May to 10th June, in extension.

Erratum.

" In G. O. C. No. 1 of the 13th instant, (the sixth line), for " a small fly of the *collar* of the facings" read, " a small fly of the *color* of the facings."

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

Head Quarters, Mahableshwur, 23rd May, 1853.

1. Lieutenant D. J. Kinloch, of the regiment of artillery, is transferred from the horse brigade to the 4th battalion, and appointed to command the 5th company at Sattara.

2. The following arrangements in the subordinate medical department are ordered :—

Acting assistant apothecary Edward Cooke, 2nd battalion artillery, is attached to the European general hospital.

First hospital assistant Bhow Ramjee, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy's hospital, is transferred to the 1st battalion artillery at Ahmednuggur.

Probationer Mahomed Idrees to be a second grade apprentice, and attached to the staff hospital Poona.

Ezekiel Jacob, to be a second grade apprentice, and attached to the 13th regiment native infantry.

Simon Peter to be a second grade apprentice, and posted to the detachment hospital at Rutnagherry.

3. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

2nd Eur. Regt. L. I.—Lieut. S. Scott, from 1st June to 30th June, in extension.

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ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI